

Non Parametric Stability Analysis for Yield of Hybrid Chili Pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) Across Six Different Environments

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were to evaluate several chili pepper hybrids with high yielding character and stable at six environments based on some non-parametric stability analyses, and to study the correlation among the stability of non-parametric methods. The hybrid of chili pepper (7 candidates varieties and 5 commercial hybrid cultivars) were grown in a randomized complete block design with 3 replications in 6 different environments. Ten nonparametric stability methods were used to identify the stable genotypes. According to the $SI^{(3)}$, RS, $NPi^{(1)}$, $NPi^{(2)}$, $NPi^{(3)}$ and $NPi^{(4)}$ stability parameters, Imperial was the most stable hybrid. According to the $SI^{(1)}$, $SI^{(2)}$ and TOP stability parameters and yield, IPB CH3 was the most stable hybrid. In this study, the high TOP values were associated with the yield. Nonetheless, the results of the other non parametric ($SI^{(6)}$, $NPi^{(3)}$ and $NPi^{(4)}$) were negatively correlated to the yield. The results also revealed that based on the non parametric stability test, the results could be classified into 2 groups, according to the agronomic and biological stabilities.

Keywords: chili pepper, environment, non-parametric stability, yield

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi stabilitas hasil berbagai hibrida cabai yang berdaya hasil tinggi di enam lingkungan berdasarkan analisis stabilitas non parametric, dan mempelajari korelasi antar metode stabilitas non parametrik. Dua belas hibrida cabai (7 kandidat varietas dan 5 varietas komersial) ditanam dengan rancangan kelompok lengkap teracak menggunakan tiga ulangan pada enam lingkungan berbeda. Sepuluh metode stabilitas non parametrik digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi genotipe yang stabil. Menurut parameter stabilitas $SI^{(3)}$, RS, $NPi^{(1)}$, $NPi^{(2)}$, $NPi^{(3)}$ dan $NPi^{(4)}$, hibrida yang paling stabil adalah Imperial. Menurut parameter stabilitas $SI^{(1)}$, $SI^{(2)}$, TOP dan hasil, IPB CH3 adalah hibrida yang paling stabil. Pada penelitian ini, nilai TOP yang tinggi berhubungan dengan hasil. Namun demikian, parameter stabilitas $SI^{(6)}$, $NPi^{(3)}$ dan $NPi^{(4)}$ berkorelasi negatif terhadap hasil. Hasil penelitian juga mengungkapkan bahwa berdasarkan analisis stabilitas non parametrik, hibrida-hibrida yang diuji diklasifikasikan menjadi 2 kelompok yaitu stabil agronomis (dinamis) dan stabil biologis (statis).

Kata kunci: cabai, hasil, lingkungan, stabilitas non parametrik

INTRODUCTION

Chili pepper is one of the essential commodities and vegetables with a high economic value in Indonesia. This plant is well developed in the lowlands as well as in the highlands. According to Badan Pusat Statistik (2011), the productivity of the national chili pepper Indonesia in 2010 was 5.6 ton ha⁻¹. However, the productivity of chili pepper is still very low compared to its production potential. According to Syukur *et al.* (2010) the potential productivity of national chili may reach 22 ton ha⁻¹.

To meet the high demand, various efforts for improving the productivity of chili pepper is needed. Seed quality of

improved cultivars are one of the factors that influence the success of the production in agriculture. One alternative to increase chili pepper productivity is cultivar improvement, including hybrid cultivars. The productivity of hybrid cultivars is higher than the open pollinated variety (OPV). Improved results of chili pepper hybrids can achieve 61% higher than that of their parents (Syukur *et al.*, 2012).

The plant breeding aims to improve the character of the plant in accordance to human needs by utilizing the potential of the genotype and genotype x environment interaction (GEI). Genotype x environment interaction can be used by plant breeders to develop new high yielding cultivars of specific environments or widely adapted cultivars. If genotype x environment interaction is high, then it is need to develop the cultivars of the specific location, on the

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contrary if a small interaction of genotype x environment is observed, then the cultivar can be developed in to widely adapted cultivars (Syukur *et al.*, 2012).

The stability of a genotype (entry) is the genotype ability to live in several different environments, so that the phenotype does not undergo much change in each environment. The stability analysis has been developed by researchers to help breeders to analyze the genotype x environment interaction, yield stability, and relevance of the yield stability with the interaction of environment (Akcura *et al.*, 2006).

There are two approaches for studying the stability of a genotype, namely the parametric and non-parametric approach. Parametric approach based on the assumption that genotype, environment and GEI have normal distribution. The non-parametric approach is an approach that links of the environment and phenotype, relative to environmental factors are biotic or abiotic without making the assumption of specific models. In practice, the breeding program combines these two approaches. The parametric approach is the best used if the assumption of the normal error distribution and interaction effect can be fulfilled. However, this assumption is very sensitive to not satisfied (violated), therefore it needs to find another alternative which is a non-parametric approach (Sabaghnia *et al.*, 2006).

Several methods for non parametric stability analysis were used by Sabaghnia *et al.* (2006), Mohammadi *et al.* (2007), Solomon *et al.* (2007), Yaghotipoor and Farshadfar (2007), Mut *et al.*, (2009), Shah *et al.* (2009), Balalic *et al.* (2011), Zali *et al.* (2011), Farshadfar *et al.* (2012) and Mahtabi *et al.* (2013). The non-parametric procedure is based on the position of genotypes in each environment. The genotypes are in the position (ranking) which is the same in each environment are classified as stable. Four measurements of non parametric phenotypic stability according to Nassar and Huehn (Nassar and Huehn, 1987) are the $SI^{(1)}$, $SI^{(2)}$, $SI^{(3)}$ and $SI^{(6)}$. $SI^{(1)}$ is the mean of the difference in the absolute position of a genotype in n environments. $SI^{(2)}$ is the variance among the r-ranks over the n environments. $SI^{(3)}$ is the sum of the absolute deviation. $SI^{(6)}$ is the sum of square of the ranking for each genotype relatively the mean of the rankings. The non-parametric stability according to Kang (1988) is the rank of sum (RS). The Kang method combines the yield value and variant of the Shukla stability. The highest mean of yield and the lowest variant are given first ranking, respectively. The sum of the two ranks produced the final index. Genotype which has the lowest index is the most stable. Estimation of the non-parametric stability according to the Fox Method (Fox *et al.*, 1990) is a rank for each genotype for each environment which are classified into three parts, namely Top, Mid and Low. Genotype that is always on the Top is the most adaptive. Thennarasu (1995) gives estimates of stability of non parametric ($NPi^{(1)}$, $NPi^{(2)}$, $NPi^{(3)}$ and $NPi^{(4)}$) based on the ranks of adjusted means of the genotypes in each environment. The genotype is stable if its position is always fixed on the test environment.

In previous studies the parametric stability analysis of yield of chili pepper has been presented. IPB CH28, IPB

CH25, IPB CH1 and IPB CH2 were more stable hybrids than IPB CH3, IPB CH5, IPB CH50, Adipati and Biola, which had 10, 9, 8, and 6 out of all 10 stability statistics used, respectively. IPB CH28 and IPB CH25 being the most stable hybrids (Syukur *et al.*, 2011). Non parametric stability analysis of yield of open pollinated chili pepper has been presented (Rahadi *et al.*, 2013).

This study aims (i) to evaluate several genotypes of chili pepper hybrids which is the high yielding and stable based on some non-parametric stability analysis, (ii) to study the correlation among the stability of non-parametric methods.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was conducted at Ciherang, Tajur and Leuwikopo (Bogor District, West Java; ± 190 m above sea level (asl)), Subang (Subang District, West Java; ± 47 m asl), Rembang (Rembang District, Central Java, ± 47 m asl;) and Boyolali (Boyolali District, Central Java ± 104 m asl). The research was conducted from November 2006 to May 2007 (at Ciherang, Leuwikopo and Tajur) and from January to June 2008 (at Subang, Rembang and Boyolali).

The materials used were 12 genotypes including seven genotypes of IPB's hybrid chili pepper genotypes i.e. IPB CH1, IPB CH2 IPB CH3, IPB CH5, IPB CH25, IPB CH28, IPB CH50 and five commercial varieties i.e. Adipati, Gada, Biola, Hot Beauty and Imperial.

The experiment was arranged in randomized complete block design with two factors and three replications nested in environment. Each experimental unit consisted of 20 plants. A combined analysis of variance was performed across six environments, to study the genotype influence, environment effects and GEI. Barlett's test for the analysis of variance was performed before the data were combined analyzed. The combined analysis of variance for several environments was conducted according to Syukur *et al.* (2012).

The cultivation techniques used in the six environments was a standard technique in chili pepper cultivation. One unit of the experiment consisted of 20 plants that were planted in beds measuring 1 m x 5 m covered with silver black plastic mulch, planting distance of 50 cm x 50 cm. Seedlings were transferred to the field after 4-6 leaves appeared (± 5 weeks old). Fertilization should be done every week, in the form of a solution of 10 g NPK Mutiara per liter of water, with a dose of 250 mL plant⁻¹. Fertilizer of Gandasil D and B (2 g L⁻¹ for each) were gives at vegetative and generative phase, respectively, and sprayed together with insecticides and fungicides treatment. Observed variable was yield (g plant⁻¹).

The estimation of stability is based on the calculation of non parametric used by Sabaghnia *et al.* (2006), Mohammadi *et al.* (2007), and Solomon *et al.* (2007) as follow:

$$S_i^{(1)} = 2 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^n |r_{ij} - r_{ij'}| / [n(n-1)];$$

$$S_i^{(2)} = \sum_{j=1}^n (r_{ij} - \bar{r}_{i.})^2 / (n-1); S_i^{(3)} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (r_{ij} - \bar{r}_{i.})^2}{r_{i.}};$$

$$S_i^{(6)} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n |r_{ij} - \bar{r}_i|}{r_i}; NP_i^{(1)} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n |r_{ij}^* - M_{di}^*|}{n};$$

$$NP_i^{(2)} = \frac{(\sum_{j=1}^n |r_{ij}^* - M_{di}^*| / M_{di})}{n}; NP_i^{(3)} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n (r_{ij}^* - \bar{r}_i)^2 / n}}{r_i};$$

$$NP_i^{(4)} = \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \sum_j \sum_{j'=j+1}^n |r_{ij}^* - r_{ij'}^*| / \bar{r}_i$$

n is the number of environments, r_{ij} is the rank of the i th genotype in the j th environment, \bar{r}_i is the average of the rank for all genotypes to the i th environment, r_{ij}^* is corrected rank which is obtained based on the corrected phenotype values ($x_{ij}^* - \bar{x}_{ij}$), \bar{r}_i^* is the average rank of the corrected value, M_{di}^* is the rank median of the corrected value, M_{di} is the median rank all environments. In addition the approach also used the Kang method (Kang, 1988) and Fox method (Fox *et al.*, 1990). Data analysis used SAS software version 9 and excel 2003.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the Barlett's test, the data obtained were homogenous for all study environments ($p=0.41$). Therefore, the data analysis was continued to combine variance analysis. The combined variance analysis showed that genotypes, environment and GEI significantly influenced the yield. Sum square of environments contributes 83.51%, genotypes 8.33% and GEI 8.16% (Table 1). Thus, chili production will depend on the environmental conditions and the genotype.

The estimation of $SI^{(1)}$ is based on the mean of absolute rank differences of a genotype over the n environments and $SI^{(2)}$ is the variance among the ranks over the n environments (Nassar and Huehn, 1987). Both of these stability parameters result in similarity genotypes rank (Sabaghnia *et al.*, 2006; Mut *et al.*, 2009). For example, based on both these parameters, IPB CH3, IPB CH25 and imperial were the most stable genotype compared to other genotypes (Table 2 and 3).

Stability of the other parameters are $SI^{(3)}$ and $SI^{(6)}$. It combines the yield and stability based on the ranking of genotypes in each environment (Nassar and Huehn, 1987). The lowest value of the parameter indicates the most stable

genotype (Sabaghnia *et al.*, 2006). Imperial, IPB CH3 and IPB CH5 were ranked 1, 2 and 3 based on the parameters of $SI^{(3)}$, respectively. IPB CH50 was the most unstable genotype. Based on the parameters $SI^{(6)}$, the three most stable genotype was the IPB CH5, Imperial and Adipati. The IPB CH50 was the most unstable genotype (Table 2 and 3).

The parameter rank-sum (RS) uses the variance of stability and yield (Kang, 1988). Genotypes with the lowest value of RS are the most desirable genotypes (Sabaghnia *et al.*, 2006; Mut *et al.*, 2009). According to the parameters of the RS, Gada and IPB CH28 were the most stable genotype followed by Biola and IPB CH1. IPB CH5 was the most unstable genotype (Table 2 and 3).

Non-parametric stability parameter Fox *et al.* (1990) divides each genotype into the top, medium and low based on the percentage of all test environments. The genotype on the top can adapt and stable in a test environment, relatively. Based on these parameters, IPB CH3 was the most stable, followed by the IPB CH25 and IPB CH1. Biola, Gada, Hot Beauty, Imperial and IPB CH5 were not stable (Tables 2 and 3).

Genotypes that have the lowest value of $NPi^{(1)}$, $NPi^{(2)}$, $NPi^{(3)}$ and $NPi^{(4)}$ was the most stable (Mut *et al.*, 2009). Based on these parameters, Imperial was the most stable genotype, followed by Hot Beauty and Gada. IPB CH3 was the most unstable genotype (Tables 2 and 3).

Based on yield, IPB CH3 was ranked as the highest followed by IPB CH50, IPB CH25 and IPB CH28. The yield of IPB CH3 was higher than the other genotypes. IPB CH3 was the first rank based on non parametric stability parameter $SI^{(1)}$, $SI^{(2)}$, TOP and yield, while Imperial was the first rank based on the $SI^{(3)}$, RS, $NPi^{(1)}$, $NPi^{(2)}$, $NPi^{(3)}$ and $NPi^{(4)}$ (Table 3).

Based on cluster analysis using the yield and 10 non-parametric stability parameters, genotypes clustered in four groups at 90% similarity level. The genotypes were in the same group has a similarity level of stability. Hot Beauty, IPB CH2, IPB CH1, IPB CH50 were in the same group (group 1). IPB CH25, IPB CH28 and IPB CH3 were in group 2, while Biola and IPB CH5 were in group 3, and Adipati, Imperial and Gada were in group 4 (Figure 1).

Each non-parametric stability methods result a unique ranking of genotype (Table 3). Yield correlated significantly ($P<0.05$) and positively to the $SI^{(1)}$ and $NPi^{(2)}$ parameters. In addition, the yield correlated highly significant ($P<0.01$) and

Table 1. Analysis of variance for yield of 12 chili pepper hybrids at 6 environments

Source of variance	df	SS	MS	F test	Contribution (%)	Barlett test
Environment (E)	5	4,150,013	830,003	200.16**	83.51	0.41 ^{ns}
Replication/Environment	12	211,994	17,666	4.26**		
Genotype (G)	11	414,184	37,653	9.08**	8.33	
G x E	55	405,544	7,374	1.78**	8.16	
Error	132	547,356	4,147			
Total	215	5,729,091				

Note: ** = significantly different (0.01); ns = not significantly different

Table 2. The yield and non-parametric stability parameters of 12 chili pepper hybrids at 6 environments

Genotype	Yield (g plant ⁻¹)	SI ⁽¹⁾	SI ⁽²⁾	SI ⁽³⁾	SI ⁽⁶⁾	TOP	MID	LOW	RS	NPi ⁽¹⁾	NPi ⁽²⁾	NPi ⁽³⁾	NPi ⁽⁴⁾
Adipati	344.44	6.80	11.00	5.50	1.30	5.56	5.56	88.89	17	2.17	0.27	0.57	0.34
Biola	348.84	7.07	9.20	5.11	1.78	0.00	5.56	94.44	11	3.50	0.32	0.58	0.47
Gada	375.31	5.47	7.00	5.83	2.17	0.00	11.11	88.89	7	1.83	0.31	0.41	0.46
Hot Beauty	362.52	6.80	12.60	7.88	2.38	0.00	11.11	88.89	13	3.17	0.32	0.75	0.56
Imperial	344.04	4.53	4.60	2.09	1.00	0.00	16.67	83.33	15	0.83	0.07	0.23	0.12
IPB CH1	414.12	5.73	11.20	11.20	3.60	16.67	5.56	77.78	11	3.17	1.06	0.92	0.85
IPB CH2	372.44	6.93	11.00	7.86	2.43	5.56	16.67	77.78	15	3.17	0.35	0.91	0.49
IPB CH25	430.65	3.87	4.60	7.67	3.00	27.78	11.11	61.11	12	3.17	1.58	1.68	1.27
IPB CH28	418.07	4.53	6.20	7.75	2.25	11.11	11.11	77.78	7	2.50	0.63	1.48	0.83
IPB CH3	555.51	1.20	0.80	4.00	2.00	55.56	22.22	22.22	13	3.50	3.50	5.43	5.20
IPB CH5	256.64	6.93	10.40	4.33	0.83	0.00	5.56	94.44	22	4.50	0.64	0.40	0.44
IPB CH50	436.88	5.33	17.40	43.50	8.50	11.11	11.11	77.78	13	2.83	0.57	1.77	1.73

Note: SI⁽¹⁾, SI⁽²⁾, SI⁽³⁾, SI⁽⁶⁾ were based on the parameters Nassar and Huehn (1987); TOP, MID, and LOW were parameters based on Fox *et al.* (1990); RS was based on the parameters Kang (1988); NPi⁽¹⁾, NPi⁽²⁾, NPi⁽³⁾ and NPi⁽⁴⁾ were parameters based Thennarasu (1995)

Table 3. Rangking of 12 chili pepper hybrids based on 10 non parametric stability analysis and yield

Genotype	Yield	SI ⁽¹⁾	SI ⁽²⁾	SI ⁽³⁾	SI ⁽⁶⁾	TOP	RS	NPi ⁽¹⁾	NPi ⁽²⁾	NPi ⁽³⁾	NPi ⁽⁴⁾
Adipati	10	8	8	5	3	7	11	3	2	4	3
Biola	9	12	6	4	4	12	4	10	5	5	5
Gada	6	6	5	6	6	12	2	2	3	3	4
Hot Beauty	8	9	11	10	8	12	8	6	4	6	7
Imperial	11	3	3	1	2	12	10	1	1	1	1
IPB CH1	5	7	10	11	11	3	4	8	10	8	9
IPB CH2	7	10	9	9	9	7	10	7	6	7	6
IPB CH25	3	2	2	7	10	2	5	9	11	10	10
IPB CH28	4	4	4	8	7	5	2	4	8	9	8
IPB CH3	1	1	1	2	5	1	8	11	12	12	12
IPB CH5	12	11	7	3	1	12	12	12	9	2	2
IPB CH50	2	5	12	12	12	5	8	5	7	11	11

Note: SI⁽¹⁾, SI⁽²⁾, SI⁽³⁾, SI⁽⁶⁾ were based on the parameters Nassar and Huehn (1987); TOP, MID, and LOW were parameters based on Fox *et al.* (1990); RS was based on the parameters Kang (1988); NPi⁽¹⁾, NPi⁽²⁾, NPi⁽³⁾ and NPi⁽⁴⁾ were parameters based Thennarasu (1995)

positive to TOP parameters, and negatively correlated to the SI⁽⁶⁾, NPi⁽³⁾ and NPi⁽⁴⁾ parameters. SI⁽¹⁾ parameters positively correlated to SI⁽²⁾ and TOP; SI⁽²⁾ parameters positively correlated to the SI⁽³⁾; SI⁽³⁾ parameters positively correlated to the SI⁽⁴⁾; and SI⁽⁶⁾ parameters positively correlated to the NPi⁽⁴⁾, and NPi⁽³⁾.

TOP parameters had highly significant negative correlation to the NPi⁽²⁾, NPi⁽³⁾ and NPi⁽⁴⁾. NPi⁽¹⁾ parameter had highly significant positive correlation to the NPi⁽²⁾; NPi⁽²⁾ parameter had highly significant positive correlation to the NPi⁽³⁾ and NPi⁽⁴⁾; NPi⁽³⁾ parameter had highly significant positive correlation to the NPi⁽⁴⁾ (Table 4). Similar results were also found in the writings of Sabaghnia *et al.* (2006).

Based on cluster analysis using the variable stability, yield and 10 methods of stability were clustered into 2 groups (at 85% similarity level). NPi⁽¹⁾ and NPi⁽²⁾, NPi⁽³⁾, NPi⁽⁴⁾, SI⁽³⁾ and SI⁽⁶⁾ Parameters were in the same group (group 1). Parameters TOP, yield, SI⁽¹⁾, SI⁽²⁾ and RS were in group 2 (Figure 2). According to Solomon *et al.* (2007), TOP, yield and RS parameters were on the same group, while SI⁽¹⁾ and SI⁽²⁾ were in different groups.

Sabaghnia *et al.* (2006) and Mut *et al.* (2009) stated that TOP, yield and RS belong to the dynamic stability (agronomic stability), while eight other parameters include to the static stability. Dynamic stability is the stability associated with the yield response, in parallel with an

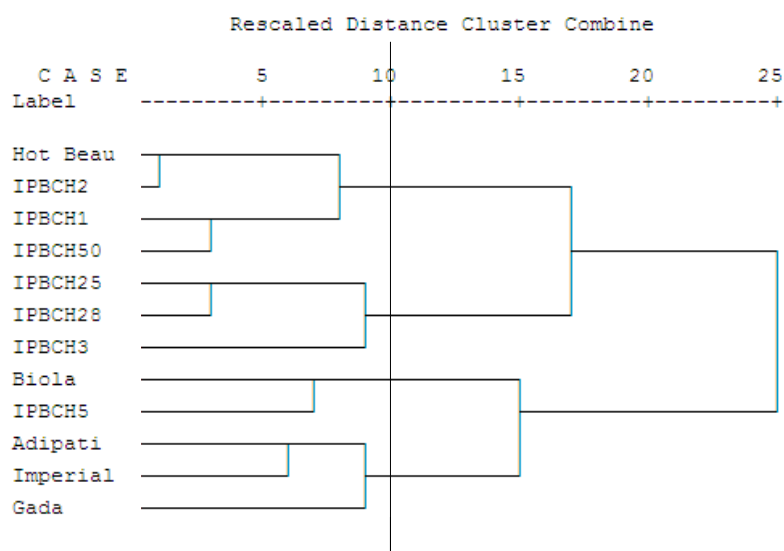


Figure 1. Dendrogram of 12 chili pepper hybrids based on 10 non parametric stability analysis and yield

Table 4. Spearman correlation coefficient between the parameters of non parametric stability and yield

	Yield	SI ⁽¹⁾	SI ⁽²⁾	SI ⁽³⁾	SI ⁽⁶⁾	TOP	RS	NPi ⁽¹⁾	NPi ⁽²⁾	NPi ⁽³⁾
SI ⁽¹⁾	0.643* (0.024)									
SI ⁽²⁾	0.154 (0.633)	0.594* (0.042)								
SI ⁽³⁾	-0.427 (0.167)	0.126 (0.697)	0.727** (0.007)							
SI ⁽⁶⁾	-0.713** (0.009)	-0.210 (0.513)	0.420 (0.175)	0.888** (0.000)						
TOP	0.802** (0.002)	0.604* (0.037)	0.192 (0.550)	-0.291 (0.360)	-0.558 (0.059)					
RS	0.484 (0.111)	0.217 (0.499)	0.217 (0.499)	-0.289 (0.362)	-0.397 (0.201)	0.174 (0.588)				
NPi ⁽¹⁾	-0.133 (0.681)	0.238 (0.457)	-0.084 (0.795)	-0.105 (0.746)	0.000 (1.000)	-0.262 (0.412)	0.116 (0.721)			
NPi ⁽²⁾	-0.629* (0.028)	-0.308 (0.331)	-0.224 (0.485)	0.154 (0.633)	0.378 (0.226)	-0.732** (0.007)	-0.181 (0.574)	0.755** (0.005)		
NPi ⁽³⁾	-0.923** (0.000)	-0.483 (0.112)	-0.028 (0.931)	0.469 (0.125)	0.706* (0.010)	-0.860** (0.000)	-0.289 (0.362)	0.336 (0.286)	0.720** (0.008)	
NPi ⁽⁴⁾	-0.937** (0.000)	-0.483 (0.112)	0.007 (0.983)	0.504 (0.095)	0.748** (0.005)	-0.814** (0.001)	-0.354 (0.259)	0.350 (0.265)	0.727** (0.007)	0.979** (0.000)

Note: * = significant at the level of 0.05; ** = significant at the level of 0.01; SI⁽¹⁾, SI⁽²⁾, SI⁽³⁾, SI⁽⁶⁾ were based on the parameters Nassar and Huehn (1987); TOP, MID, and LOW were parameters based on Fox *et al.* (1990); RS was based on the parameter described by Kang (1988); NPi⁽¹⁾, NPi⁽²⁾, NPi⁽³⁾ and NPi⁽⁴⁾ were parameters based Thennarasu (1995)

average response of genotype testing. The stability of a genotype depends on the contribution of other genotypes. Static stability is also called a biological stability. The

biologically stable genotypes tend to have a fixed level of productivity in all environments. The stability of a genotype is independent to the other genotypes.

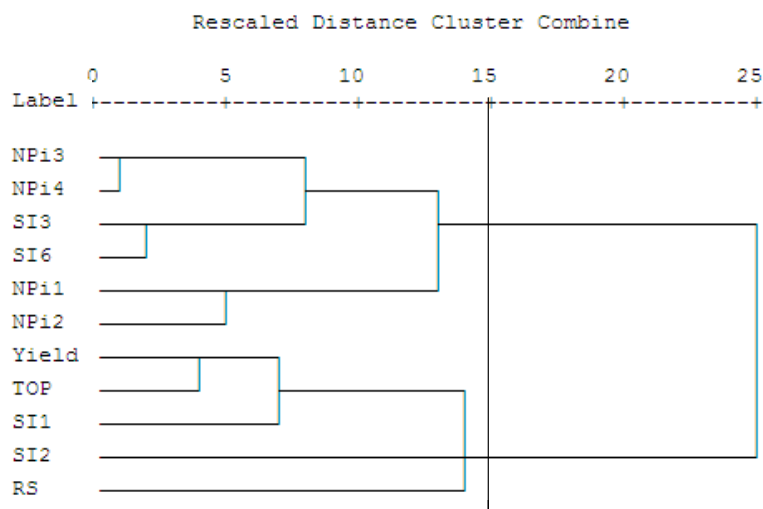


Figure 2. Dendrogram of 10 non-parametric stability method based on the appearance of stability of 12 chili pepper hybrids at 6 environments

CONCLUSION

Imperial was the most stable genotype based on the stability of 5 non parametric methods, i.e $SI^{(3)}$, RS, $NPi^{(1)}$, $NPi^{(2)}$, $NPi^{(3)}$ and $NPi^{(4)}$. IPB CH3 was the stable genotype based on three non-parametric stability parameters, namely $SI^{(1)}$, $SI^{(2)}$ and TOP, however, yield of this genotype was higher than other genotypes. Yield was had highly significant positive correlation with parameters of TOP, and negatively correlated to the $SI^{(6)}$, $NPi^{(3)}$ and $NPi^{(4)}$ parameters. $NPi^{(1)}$ and $NPi^{(2)}$, $NPi^{(3)}$, $NPi^{(4)}$, $SI^{(3)}$ and $SI^{(6)}$ parameters were in the same group (group 1), while the TOP, yield, $SI^{(1)}$, $SI^{(2)}$ and RS were in group 2. Based on the non parametric stability test, the results could be classified into 2 groups, according to the agronomic and biological concepts of stability.

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